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DRY NAVY MUST STAY WITHIN 3 MILE LIMIT

Cabinet Decides Against Unrestrained Raids on High Seas.

ONE EXCEPTION IS MADE

Search Permitted if Rum Runner Communicates With Shore.

TEST IS A BRITISH CASE

Agreement on Clearance Papers Expected to End Method of Deception.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 26. Prohibition Commissioner Haynes has been instructed from the White House to confine rum-raiding activities of the dry navy to the three mile limit.

After a two hour discussion to-day the Cabinet decided that overzealous efforts in prohibition enforcement would involve the nation in international difficulties. This decision, with necessary instructions, was communicated immediately to the prohibition enforcement division through Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Commissioner Haynes was cautioned not to go ahead with any general program of search and seizure beyond the internationally recognized three mile limit. He was told, however, that where vessels lying further out communicated with the shore by their own boats or through their own crews, they might be taken. Such intercourse with the shore is regarded as a landing, in violation of the customs regulations, and makes the vessel liable to boarding and search. The prohibition Commissioner was told that proper discretion should be exercised at all times to avoid any action which would bring international complications.

Regulation of Clearance Papers.

Negotiations with respect to international agreements on clearance papers are making progress. It is understood that an agreement will be reached between Great Britain and the United States which will end the practice of some vessels under the British flag taking out two sets of clearance papers, one for an American port and another for some foreign or Canadian port, which could be produced in case of boarding by prohibition officials.

Mr. Haynes would not state in what manner the orders to his rum chasers would be changed. He indicated that enforcement measures relating to foreign ships at sea would conform strictly to the wishes of the President.

Mr. Haynes said he had only learned informally of the President's views, and for that reason he could not state in what respect the enforcement program may be altered. He expected to revise instructions governing ship seizures after he confers with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

"We will conform to the Administration's wishes," Mr. Haynes continued. "It is my purpose to cooperate with other departments in the cause of law and order, and to see that the cause of the prohibition is not weakened by the diplomatic questions raised are settled."

Will Follow Different Policy.

Mr. Haynes said the course followed by the prohibition unit has been based on provisions of existing law as interpreted by the law officers of the Government. He refused to admit that the organization he directs has exceeded its authority. He indicated, however, that a different policy regarding ship seizures will be adopted pending decision on the diplomatic questions now up between the State Department and British Ambassador Geddes.

While diplomatic discussions are under way the Department of Justice will expedite the case against the Grace and Ruby held at the Supreme Court of the United States of a test case involving seizure of a British liquor ship. Attorney-General Daugherty said questions at issue are involved in the case of the British schooner Grace and Ruby, which was seized last winter by American agents off Salem, Mass., outside the three mile limit. Judge Morton of the Federal District Court at Boston held the British ship was guilty of smuggling. The Grace and Ruby was mother ship to another liquor schooner, the Government alleged. The case probably will be taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals before it reaches the highest court.

The Department of Justice said Judge Morton's decision against the Grace and Ruby held that the vessel violated the three mile ruling, said Mr. Appleby. "The Treasury Department ruling giving authority to dry navy rum chasers to investigate cargoes of vessels outside of the three mile limit is not in conflict with the decision made yesterday by President Harding's Cabinet. We have not seized any ships outside of the three mile limit unless they had violated customs laws by carrying broken cargoes of liquor."

MAN MISSING SINCE 1915.

Will Offered for Probate—Wife Asks to Declare Him Dead.

The will of Stephen B. Trask was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday with the request from Mrs. Carlo B. Trask that her husband be declared officially dead. He disappeared from his customary surroundings in 1915, Mrs. Trask states, and although efforts have been made to find him they have proved futile.

The couple separated in 1911, Mrs. Trask taking her children to East Orange, N. J., while her husband remained in the city, living mainly in small hotels with companions considered by his family not to be in keeping with his station in life. Trask's will was filed last year, half to his wife and the remaining share divided among her children.

Judge, Once a Newsboy, Stuns Boston Gamblers

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Judge Louie of the Municipal Court, former newsboy and recently appointed to the bench, threw a bombshell into the ranks of the city's gambling element to-day when he fined Timothy Kenney \$1,000 for registering bets on horses. Kenney was so amazed at the size of the fine, the largest ever recorded in the local courts for such a charge, that he had to be asked several times whether he wished to appeal, and finally recovered enough from his surprise to file an appeal.

"Gambling must stop in Boston," said Judge Louie. "It is the ruin of our young men. Gambling is causing greater destruction of families than any other crime. Most of the men habitually going to these places are squandering money that is needed at home to feed and clothe their families."

LIFE INSURERS QUIT ALL RISKS IN EUROPE

Continued from First Page.

That the profits should be enough to pay their old age pensions. The scheme has not been a success, according to the American companies.

While the case is not typical, naturally, the attitude taken by the Turkish Government toward American companies since the war illustrates the trying positions of these concerns. The Turks had the effrontery to demand payment of themselves of policies on persons they had murdered, holding that where no other beneficiaries existed they should get the money. There was grave suspicion that probably the beneficiaries had been killed where the life insurance policy proceeds would no longer interest them. Of course such payments were not made.

The decision to get out of Europe was a hard one to make because it affected not only business judgment but American national pride. The big American life insurance companies were intensely proud of their successes abroad, which triumphs were looked on generally as an instance of American business genius. The stark necessity for retreating and for abandoning all that had been won was saddening to the men that had to order it, but there was nothing else to do. They were up against hard facts.

SWEDISH LINE TO HAUL CHILEAN ORE TO U. S.

Gothenburg Co. Plans for Largest Cargo Carriers.

A contract for transportation of ore from Chile to United States Atlantic ports over a period of twenty years has been effected between the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and Axel Brostrom & Sons of Gothenburg, Sweden. It was learned yesterday. Eugene G. Grace, president of the corporation, who confirmed the report, added that a similar contract concluded in 1914, but not enforced because of the outbreak of war.

Two big ore carrying Diesel engine vessels will be built by Axel Brostrom & Sons, affiliated with the Swedish-American line, it was learned. The publication Motorship. Mr. Grace said this is entirely the affair of the Swedish interests and is not mentioned in the contract.

The vessels have been ordered from the Deutsche Werke, Hamburg, for delivery early next year. They will be of 21,000 deadweight tonnage, which will make them the biggest cargo carriers ever built. Burmeister & Wain Diesel engine of 6,000 horse-power built by the Allgemeine Elektricitats Gesellschaft will be installed.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has four vessels of its own in the Chilean ore trade and is building two more.

ALLEGED CONFESSION MADE TO LACE THEFTS

Low Price of Goods Shown in Window Causes Arrest.

Detectives of the West 17th street station said last night that John Reisenback of 430 West 163d street has confessed to them the theft of several thousand dollars worth of imported lace from Mortimer Lee & Co., importers of the West Thirty-ninth street. He was locked up, charged with grand larceny. Reisenback was arrested after a friend of Gustave Kaiser, a member of the first jury to see some lace on sale at a very low price in the window of Lipschitz Brothers, 1336 St. Nicholas avenue. Kaiser went to see them and recognized goods stolen from his store. He learned that the lace had been purchased from Frederick Testee of 430 West 17th street, who, the police said, was Reisenback.

BLUME PLEADS GUILTY OF BUCKETING TRADES

May Be Witness Against His Former Firm.

David J. Blume of 1295 Madison avenue, a member of the bankrupt brokerage firm of the Wilkes & Co., 20 Broadway, pleaded guilty to the charge of bucketing before Judge Johnstone in General Sessions yesterday and was continued in \$5,000 bail pending sentence. Blume intimated that he will be a witness for the prosecution against Harold L. Sonking, head of the Wilkes firm, who is at liberty on \$15,000 bail following his indictment for grand larceny and bucketing. Blume yesterday went to the office of Benjamin F. Schreiber, Assistant District Attorney, and made a statement which, the latter said, will be used by the prosecution.

WIFE SPANKED, GETS ALIMONY.

Louis Taubert Admits Admonishing Her as a "CHILD."

After hearing Louis Taubert of 57 East Ninety-fifth street admit that he had "spanked" his wife during a visit to the Catskills last summer, Justice Marsh granted \$30 a week alimony and \$250 counsel fees to her yesterday.

Taubert said the spank was "exceedingly light" and accompanied by an admonition, "very much as one would admonish a wayward child."

DANCER'S FEATHERS HELD.

Lucien De Rennes, a Brazilian, and Miss Myrtle Morton, an American dancer, who have been giving entertainments in Spain, Portugal and Monte Carlo, arrived yesterday by the Cunarder Caronia to fill engagements in various parts of the United States. Customs officers took from Miss Morton a hat adorned with seven bird of paradise feathers. Miss Morton was somewhat opposed, however, when she learned that the feathers would be placed in the appraisers' stores and returned to her.

THIRD PARTY URGED AS DRY LAW RELIEF

Restaurateurs Sponsor Idea as Best Way to Keep Issue Active.

WOULD UNITE FORCES

Volstead Law Observance by Society Declared to Be Surest Argument.

TACTICS OF FOE PRAISED.

Anti-Prohibitionists Called On to Build Machine Like Anti-Saloon League.

As the first step of an active campaign for the repeal of the Volstead law, the New York Society of Restaurateurs, meeting at Keen's Chop House, 107 West Forty-fourth street, yesterday passed a resolution "favoring the suggestion of a third political party for the purpose of keeping the anti-prohibition issue to the front and accumulating sentiment behind that issue until the dominant political parties are compelled to take notice and act upon it."

Strict observance of the Volstead law by members of the organization was favored in the resolution as the best means of obtaining a repeal of the act by "bringing home its tyranny and its absurdity."

The third party suggestion was sponsored by Oscar J. Smith, former member of the General Assembly, who said:

"To-day it is up to us to regain the liberties we have lost; but to do this we must have an organization as efficient and well officered as that of the Anti-Saloon League. We have to-day scattered over our land more than twenty organizations with hundreds of thousands of members, all working independently for modification or repeal of the Volstead law and the Eighteenth Amendment. But their efforts are not unified."

"Liberty Party" Proposed.

"After much earnest thought and discussion, I am convinced that the best way to get them all together under one head is by the organization of a Liberty party, a political party having for its objects the preservation of the liberties we still have and the restoration of the liberties that have been stolen from us; a political party with only two planks in its platform—one denouncing the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement laws and the other denouncing the 'blue laws' and sumptuary legislation and declaring for the largest possible personal freedom for the individual commensurate with public safety and private rights."

The rank and file of the Republican party and the Democratic party, from one end of the country to the other, are thoroughly disgusted with their respective leaders and are looking for a party that will stand for the restoration of the liberties that have been stolen from us; a political party with only two planks in its platform—one denouncing the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement laws and the other denouncing the 'blue laws' and sumptuary legislation and declaring for the largest possible personal freedom for the individual commensurate with public safety and private rights."

Wants People to Decide.

Col. Ransom H. Gillett, general counsel for the Association Opposed to Prohibition and former member of the General Assembly, preceding Judge Smith, he assailed the Volstead law as usurping the personal liberties of citizens and declared that the prohibition issue should be taken into the political arena where its fate may be decided by public sentiment.

"Relief must come from Washington," said Col. Gillett, urging the restaurant owners to elect to Congress those candidates who will fight for repeal of the Volstead law and the enactment of a "sane measure that will properly construe the intentions of the Eighteenth Amendment."

The Association Opposed to Prohibition, he said, will open offices in Washington and send organizers to every State in the country. Within five years he expects the organization to "get relief" through repeal of the Volstead measure.

"Republicans and Democrats have sidestepped prohibition successfully and continuously for fifty years," Col. Gillett added. "Neither party apparently intends to go to bat on it this year, or any other year if they can help it. When, however, a sufficiently large number of voters express their ideas in a State and national election, the makers of the major parties will be on the band wagon and claim to have discovered a new issue."

FARRAR EMPTIES HOME SHE HAD WITH TELLEGEN

Effects to Be Sold at Auction Soon.

A big moving van made several trips yesterday to the home of Miss Geraldine Farrar at 20 West Seventy-fourth street, and carried away all the furniture and fittings which adorned the home when she and Lou Tellegen lived together. With the furnishings went costumes worn in twelve operas, wigs, fans, buckles, slippers and other mementoes which probably will be bid for by the makers of the major parties will be on the band wagon and claim to have discovered a new issue."

Miss Farrar has said that she did not expect to have another home, but would pass most of her time in hotels.

TRIO HELD AS BURGLARS.

Charged With Robbing Apartment of College Professor.

Albert Taban of Mills Hotel No. 2 and Edward McDonald and Michael Grace of 320 West Twenty-eighth street were arrested Monday night charged with robbing the apartment of George F. Jones, professor of history at New York University, in 199 West 179th street. The police said the men entered the apartment between August 12 and September 21 and stole property worth \$2,900.

Landlord Held on Law Against Barring Children

HAT was said to be the first complaint based on the law passed by the Legislature making it a violation of law for a landlord to bar families with children from apartments was heard yesterday in Harlem Court. Samuel Kreiger, manufacturer of 1384 Park avenue, appeared as complainant against David Shukatoft, 42, a photographer of 1551 Madison avenue, owner of the house at that address. Kreiger charges that Shukatoft accepted a \$25 deposit for an apartment and then refused to let him move in when he learned that he had two children. Shukatoft was held in \$1,900 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

HALL STOCK SOUGHT SINCE THE SLAYING

Continued from First Page.

There was a search for the gun, too, and an old sewer line through a public ally near the abandoned Phillips farmhouse has been partly torn up. No gun has been found.

The guns the authorities have yet failed to say anything about, but Mills admitted to-day that they had a single shot .22 caliber rifle of his which he has owned for years, and used last on the Fourth of July to shoot his pistol. The photograph of Mills on the back porch of his second story flat on the Fourth of July firing a .22 caliber rifle is a thoroughly consistent picture of this man.

Through the discovery that Hall possessed \$10,000 in negotiable securities, the blackmail theory came to front again to-night. The securities were linked up, too, with the wholly unconfirmed report that Hall contemplated eloping with Mrs. Mills to the Orient. Just where these securities are is not known, but the family are convinced that the stocks and bonds have nothing to do with the murder case, though why they are so certain is not known.

According to Judge Wicks, who settled the estate of Mrs. Hall's mother, Mrs. Stevens, in January, 1921, \$50,000 was left to Hall. This will leave a similar amount to Mrs. Henry Stevens, wife of Mrs. Hall's brother; \$15,000 each to Henry and Willie Stevens; \$10,000 to each of their four children, and the house the Halls lived in to Mrs. Hall.

Mrs. Stevens Left \$200,000.

The total of the estate was about \$200,000 and the residue, after about \$55,000 had been paid in specific bequests, was to be divided among the three children, Henry, Frances who was Mrs. Hall, and Willie.

To Hall, it is understood, was offered cash, but he took securities in preference. What securities he took Judge Wicks does not know and as far as his knowledge goes, there is no public list of the securities the will disposed of. The division was made between the heirs themselves. The third share going to Mrs. Hall, Henry and Willie amounted to between \$35,000 and \$45,000 each.

Henry Stevens, who is still here, was asked to-night what became of the securities Hall, the slain rector, got. He said there was a record of the stocks somewhere, but he did not remember where. He made inquiry of Mrs. Hall and returning said Mrs. Hall felt that nothing can be gained by delving into this matter. He added:

"I am absolutely sure that the stocks and bonds received by Mr. Hall have nothing to do with the case. And that is the way I feel about it myself. But I will be looking into it to the best of the authorities request me to do so."

When it was suggested to Mr. Stevens that the purpose in inquiring into the matter was to determine the possibility of the rector's having been blackmailed, he replied: "I thought of that myself."

Because of the evidence of the motorist that Mrs. Mills went out to the park by trolley about 8:30 the night of the murder. This park is at the end of a rocky line which is a full mile to the east of the Phillips farm.

Only the evidence of Mrs. Leo Harkins is available as showing that Hall followed Mrs. Mills to the right of the murder. The motorman and conductors on the cars that followed the one in which Coyne saw her have been questioned. They say they knew Hall, and would have recognized him no matter how he was dressed, and they did not see him on the night in question. Mrs. Harkins's story, therefore, already contradicted as to the time by the evidence of Coyne, fails to stand up.

Slowly, however, it is being established that the relations between Hall and Mrs. Mills were about what the gossip has said. The two made trips to New York together, not always on business and not always openly.

Tells of Quarrels in Mills Home.

Miss Ople, who lives next door to the Mills home and whose telephone Mrs. Mills used frequently for incoming and outgoing calls, asserted to-day that she often heard Mills and his wife quarrel, and that at one time six months before Mrs. Mills came home, Mr. Mills, as soon as his wife came in, according to Mrs. Ople, demanded to know what she had been doing and was told she had been at the church.

"You care more for the church and Dr. Hall than you do for me," Mills is reported to have said angrily. "Why quarrel with me?" Mrs. Mills is said to have responded. "I care more for Dr. Hall's little finger than I do for your whole body."

Last spring after the operation Miss Ople says Mrs. Mills complained that she was not happy at home and that she wanted to go to a church retreat but was dissuaded because of her two children. Miss Ople said, too, that in her opinion Hall visited the Mills home far too often and that she, Miss Ople, was afraid months ago that a scandal would develop.

Miss Ople has told the authorities that on the afternoon before the murder a call came for Mrs. Mills on the telephone. She says she recognized the voice of Hall speaking. She tried to get Mrs. Mills by calling out the window, but was unsuccessful and Hall rang off. Later she told Mrs. Mills of the call.

At that time Mrs. Mills discussed with her a new dress she, Mrs. Mills, was wearing. It was the police that said that the woman was wearing when she was shot. She thought, she told Miss Ople, that it was too gaudy. The ribbon trimming, Miss Ople says, was identical with ribbon that Hall had used months before for tying up Christmas packages, and she also recalled that a considerable quantity had been left over.

ROCKEFELLER HAPPY OVER \$4 A WEEK JOB

Went to Work Just 67 Years Ago and Now He Celebrates.

VICTORIOUS AT GOLF

Tells Pocantico Guests How He Started Little Book to Show Expenses.

SOON OWNED A BUSINESS

Was Commission Merchant When Under 20 and Oil Man Three Years Later.

John D. Rockefeller celebrated yesterday his most joyful holiday of the year—the anniversary of the day he got his first job. The flag was waving high on the pole beside his home at Pocantico Hills in honor of the day sixty-seven years ago when after long search he at last found work.

Mr. Rockefeller spent the day as usual, answering letters, considering details of the benevolent work in which he is interested and enjoying a game of golf and an automobile ride.

The golf game was a foursome at nine holes. Mr. Rockefeller could have played eighteen holes just as easily, but that would have been contrary to his rule of never trying to do everything in one day. His first drive sailed fairly down the fairway half the distance to the green.

Those who played with him said that they had not seen him make so many long and accurate shots for several weeks; it has been often remarked that he had about the slowest back swing in America, and that when he brings the club down he never misses the ball.

That was the way Mr. Rockefeller played, and now and then, when he made a particularly skillful shot he waved his club and chuckled:

"Oh, any old thing will do for you."

His side won, 3 up and 2 to play.

Sought Out Bigger Businesses.

Mr. Rockefeller entertained a few friends at luncheon and told some of the incidents of the memorable day when he had finished his studies in the Cleveland High School at the end of June, 1855. He spent all the next month and a half of August studying bookkeeping and other branches in a business college, completing a course that usually required three months.

Then he set out to look for work, beginning at 3 o'clock every morning, stopping at noon for dinner and searching again from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 5. He did not bother with retail stores, but went to wholesale stores, banks and railroad offices. He was then sixteen.

Everywhere he went he asked very politely if they would like to hire a boy who knew how to keep books, and every man he asked answered "No" as it was a panic year in business. He exhausted all the likely places in town in a week, but on the next Monday morning he began again at the beginning and went right down the line.

A lake city in mid-summer is about as hot as anywhere in this State, but the boy kept up his search for six weeks without ceasing, the hot pavement made his feet sore, but he kept right on.

Worked in Looking for Work.

"Why, no, I wasn't discouraged," Mr. Rockefeller answered the question of one of his guests. "I was not discouraged. I was already at work looking for work."

Just sixty-seven years before he addressed his ball on the golf tee this morning, John D. Rockefeller met a man in a wholesale produce commission house beside Lake Erie, who told him "he might come back after dinner and see the boy who worked out with all the dignity he could master, but when he got around the corner he skipped and ran all the way home. After dinner he went back and the commission merchant marched him up to a tall desk and put him to work on the books."

On New Year's eve, after working three months for four dollars and a half, he drew his pay in full, \$50.

It was during this period that the boy began to keep ledger A—the little book-keeping ledger in which he entered an accurate record of every cent he received and every cent he paid out. That little book shows that the boy earned less than \$4 a week every week from 10 cents to \$1 for church and Sunday school work, for missions and help to the poor. It might be called the earliest trace of the Rockefeller Foundation and the other benevolent organizations.

For three years and a half young Rockefeller worked for the commission firm, the only employers he ever had. Then he went into the produce commission business on his own account, though he was not yet 20. Three years later he and his partners began in the business of refining petroleum. But it is said that Mr. Rockefeller has never celebrated any of his triumphs in petroleum with half the gusto with which he recalls that happy day on which he got his first job.

MOTHER CANNOT REGAIN GIRL IN ANOTHER HOME

Says Daughter Was Taken Away Twelve Years Ago.

The fight of Mrs. Mary Naumann of 14 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, to obtain the custody of her daughter, Ellen, 15, whom she has not seen in twelve years, failed yesterday. Justice Callaghan in Supreme Court, Brooklyn, dismissed a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Mrs. Naumann.

Mrs. Naumann became severely ill when Ellen, one of seven children, was about 3. When the mother returned to her home from the Kings County Hospital she found, she said, that Ellen had been turned over to the Catholic Home Bureau in Brooklyn and subsequently had been placed with the family of Mrs. William H. Cahill at 4066 North Paulina avenue, Chicago, who is in position to give the girl an education. It was only recently that Ellen realized that she was not Mrs. Cahill's daughter.

In dismissing the writ Justice Callaghan said to the mother:

"You called on this institution to help you get it performed its duty. Now you want to undo all that has been done."

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